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The principal change in the new edition consists in the elimination of details of a geological nature, not of service to the beginner, and in the omission of references to the Thames Basin, except when that region can illustrate the point in hand better than any other. These changes make the book more simple and available for beginners, and make it stronger. The introduction of a new first chapter dealing with Maps and Map Reading brings to the front many facts that the reader will need for use in the later chapters. But it is a distinct shock to find Huxley's delightful first paragraphs yielding to a matter-of-fact presentation of somewhat dry essentials, even though the author has done his task well.

The book is well printed, the illustrations are chosen with care and are pertinent to the text, and the work as a whole deserves to be on the shelves of every one who is interested in the study and interpretation of the physical phenomena about him.

R. E. D.

Vom Kaukasus zum Mittelmeer. Eine Hochzeits- und Studienreise durch Armenien. Von Paul Rohrbach. Mit 42 Abbildungen im Text. Leipzig und Berlin, Druck und Verlag von B. G. Teubner, 1903.

This book proves that a scholar, even when travelling for pleasure, cannot help observing and recording in a scholarly way. While eminently readable and free from scientific technicalities, it must not be classed with the so-called "popular" scientific books. It contains most valuable information of geographic and ethnological character. The characteristics of Caucasian and Armenian landscape betray the professional geographer everywhere; the student of historical geography will find many interesting correlations between classical and modern geography; the sociologist will be interested in the problems of getting the nomadic Kurds settled in pursuits of agriculture, in the progress of civilisation in those parts of the country which are under Russian administration, as compared with those belonging to Turkey, and in the description of the national character of the Armenian people, which in the home country is so different from that shown abroad; the archæologist will delight in the descriptions of the treasures of one of the oldest civilisations of the world, hidden in the monasteries whose inhabitants "stand weeping by the grave of their nation"; the missionary and philanthropist will find valuable hints for a wise policy on that most dangerous soil. But certainly every one interested in the Armenian question ought to read the book, extracts of which are under publication, in English, by the Armenian colony in Boston. The fact that the author is not a professional Armenophile makes his records doubly valuable; it will be difficult to find a book which, without any missionary or reformatory tendency, gives such a vivid and obviously truthful picture of the conditions of that unfortunate country. Nothing can be more pathetic than to see how the impression of that indescribable misery grows upon even the unprejudiced traveller. Special praise ought to be given to the brave young bride who shared all the inconvenience and peril of the trip without flinching. It is greatly to be regretted that no more pictures are given, and a map of the country would greatly add to the usefulness of a second edition.

M. K. G.

Student's Laboratory Manual of Physical Geography. By Albert Perry Brigham. pp. vi + 153. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1905.

Laboratory work in physical geography for secondary schools is still in a formative stage, and those working in the field are looking to the leaders, and especially to the writers of text books in physical geography, for help in making laboratory work worth doing and possible. Hitherto much of the laboratory work in secondary schools has been of the type that would be called in the elementary schools "busy